/164 cont./

415 Countless gourd vessels /cuyen; see glossary, p. 170 / and
531 calabashes, brownish-yellow, some of them painted black in designs not without taste.

411 In the lower roof-basket are stuck the arrows, averaging two meters long, and the bows, which almost reach a length of two and a half meters. The arrows, made of ubá, have simple wood or bone points; at the end of the shaft broad feathers are set spirally.

237 Feathers, even bunches of them and whole tail rosettes,
415 are kept in mats placed together portfolio-like; spindles, pigment, bones, root pieces, shells, and the like are kept in small baskets and nets. On the cords of the hammocks are found as decoration a couple of feathers or shells and -- the comb. This
412 toilet article consists of small, narrow sticks placed next to one
[284] another and held together by two cross-sticks of bamboo by means of a plaiting of cotton threads; the hard sticks project beyond the lower cross-stick as the teeth of the comb.

286 The hammocks are (one can hardly say woven, but rather knotted. Two posts stand in the ground; they are wound with a skein of cotton in the way that our women wind knitting wool on a chair; through the horizontal, parallel threads, vertical threads are drawn at four-centimeter intervals with guide sticks and knotted; the parts of the skein which lie close to the post and are not knotted (the entire bundle of horizontal threads pressed together) form the loop that receives the hammock ropes.

283 A plaited matting above the door and sleeves of alternating black and light straw are worked with a natural artistic sense. The fire is fanned with a triangular piece of matting.

302 The hair of the women, cut unevenly and longest behind the ears, hangs down to the shoulders; the forehead is almost completely covered. A young woman had the latter painted with thick red color during the visit on the river. No ornaments. Only
301 the old woman wears a string over her left shoulder, which goes under her right arm; three trouser buttons, which she cut off from us and the soldiers with her own hands, are strung on it.

/205 cont./

[171] [137] [412] [325] be broken off evenly. A scarcely less important tool was furnished by the peixe cachorro, or dogfish, called Cyndon zoologically, which has in its lower jaw two pointed teeth three to three and a half centimeters long, each projecting upward hrough a hole. The edge of these teeth, ground knife-sharp, was used for cutting, but chiefly for puncturing, for example, in conection with tattooing, for scratching, for example, in deccating the tortoise spindle disks, and for boring reeds, as in the cae of the arrows, in order to put through the threads for fasteningthe feathers and points. [324] /206/ The triangular pieces of gourd which, as the scarifier, represented the most important instrunent in the little surgery of the Indians, cf. Figure 15 /see p. 173/, were studded with the small, pointed teeth of the trahira fish, Erythrinus. The [325] little teeth of the agutí, Dasyprocta aguti, seved the same purpose. Of the rodents, the capybara, Hydrocherus capybara, fur- [284] nished indispensable scraping chisels with the front teeth of its lower jaw, the tooth, six to eight centimeter long, was fastened to a piece of ubá reed with cotton thread, or wo teeth were lashed together and cemented with a little wax. /Fig. 25-26 appear here./ The arrow holes were likewise bored with the agutí tooth. [301] Monkey teeth, pierced at the root and artfully plaited together into a chain, were a favorite belt or neck ornment.

[411] Bones. Arm and leg bones of monkeys, which were kept in thick bundles in the little tool basket at home served as arrow- heads. They were ground to shape and, with heir hollow tubes, mounted on the stick between the arrowhead ad arrow shaft. The [illegible] arrowead. Small, pointed [304] bones were added as barbs. /207/ Mamma[illegible]s had many uses the skin treated with the scarifier was rubbed with [illegible] of the deer; we saw a splinter of a jaguar bone pointed to pierce ear lobes; the wax smeared over the lashing on arrowheads was [325] applied with a bone. The front claws of the giant armadillo, Dasypus gigas, served man, as well as the animal itself, for digging and grubbing up the ground and were the earth hoe of our Indians. The spindle disks in many cases came from the ventral piece of the tortoise shell, which was broken to pieces with a stone. Jaguar

/207 cont./

Jaguar

#171 237 30 304 claws were worn as neck chains, fish vertebrae on the belt cord; a bone stuck crosswise through the nasal septum adorned the old Bakaïrí.

#171 237 412 [305] [324] Shells. Flat river shells were extensively used for cutting, less for cutting through than for scoring longitudinally, for scraping, planing, smoothing. The work shells brought back from the Kamayurá /Fig. 27 appears here/ were identified by Herr Professor von Martens: tyutsí, Anodonta, was the shell for scraping the mandioca root, "manióka pinãp":

Fig. 23. Dogfish.
(1/1 nat. size /in the original illustration/.)

Fig. 24. Piranha.
(1/2 nat. size /in the original illustration/.)

[284] →

armadillo. (Grubbing hoe.) (2/5 nat. size /in the original illustration/.)

Fig. 26. Capybara tooth. (Scraping chisel.) (1/2 nat. size /in the original illustration/.)

the women sat on a couple of pieces of bamboo placed together, and they scraped, scrubbed, scratched, until their legs disappeared in the heap of parings. This shell also served as a plane to smooth the handle [322] of the stone axe or the oar by means of finer scraping, not with the edge.

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[237]

/229 cont./
laterally hollowed end of the wooden support, lashing it, and covering it with resin.

Sometimes a pierced, hollow tucum nut is shoved up on the arrow shaft to slightly above the middle; one or two holes are cut into the nut on the side. In flight a high-pitched whirring or whistling is heard. /230/ While the noise-making arrows are used only for bird hunting, the others are intended for all hunting and the shooting of fish; those with barbs are exclusively fish arrows. Arrows with sawlike notched wooden points do not occur on the Schingú except among the Yarumá, whom we regard as a southern group of the Mundurukú /Mundurucu/ of the Tapajoz /Tapajós/.

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[101]

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[824]

The Suyá and Trumaí had arrows with long pointed bamboo knives for war and for hunting jaguar. Spindle-shaped bamboo splinters up to 35 centimeters long and up to 36 millimeters wide, knife-sharp on the edges, are mounted on the wooden stick driven deep into the reed shaft; the wooden stick is embedded in a groove cut below along the inner surface of the splinter. And, to be sure, the pointed spindle is only loosely fastened with a little resin and thread; when shot it remains in the body that was hit, while the shaft with the wooden stick flies off behind it.

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[824]

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The most remarkable thing about the arrow is the feathering at the lower end. Two feathers, more correctly two halves of feathers, for the feather is split at the shaft, are carefully fastened in a spiral twist which goes around one-fourth of the circumference, each flag stand: with the plane of its upper part perpendicular on that of its lower part, so that the flying arrow spirals through the air. The feathers are set in a row of small holes, which are made with an agutí tooth and enlarged with a pointed buriti splinter, and, one may say, are sewed onto the arrow; the cotton thread is wound around the ends and is itself protected by being wound with waimbé bark (Philodendron). Usually the feathers come from gallinaceous birds, jakú (Penelope) and mutum (Crax), from the falcon, and from the blue arara. Where the hand grasps the arrow shaft there is a wrapping of waimbé. At the bottom a notch is cut in parallel to the upper part of the feathers.

B
[825]